

when I came on this curious composite. The simple flowering stems were only about a foot high, but the plants branched so much below ground that I could not tell whether it was one or several individuals. The specimen deposited in the U.S. National Herbarium is as follows:

VIRGINIA: Lancaster County: Lower edge of saltmarsh, Oyster Creek, September 15, 1951, *L. E. & C. C. Smith, G. Edwin no. 5577*.

Mr. J. Hubert Penson of the British Embassy informs me that he has found this species slightly further south on the other side of the Rappahannock, making a second record well within the Chesapeake Bay area.—LYMAN B. SMITH, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

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A RANGE-EXTENSION FOR SUGAR MAPLE.—While botanizing in Northwestern Ontario in 1912 I gained the confidence of Ojibway Chief Penassie who daily patrolled the wooden pipeline which brought the city water for Ft. William from Loch Lomond several miles inland to the west. Penassie started us from his patrol line onto an obscure winter trail which was followed with difficulty but finally brought us to a cove on the southwest slope of Mt. McKay. Here was a fine grove of *Acer saccharum*, with several old trees in the center surrounded by successively younger trees outwards.

The older trees had been hacked and chips inserted from which the sap dripped into birch bark receptacles made by folding up the ends and sewing with black spruce roots. The birch bark wigwam in the middle of the grove proved a disappointment—it contained a white man's iron kettle.

Specimens collected by O. E. & G. K. Jennings & R. H. Daily, June 26, 1912, deposited in Carnegie Museum Herbarium.—O. E. JENNINGS, CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURGH PA.